

We Wish You All A Happy and Prosperous New Year

## For A Final Bargain for 1922

To help entertain you in the long winter evenings ahead of you, we offer THIS WEEK, Books and Games at the following bargain prices.

Popular Fiction, Regular 75c, Bargain Price	64c
Boys' and Girls' Books, Regular 50c, Bargain Price	39c
Burgess Books, Regular 60c, Bargain Price	49c
Children's Picture Books, Regular 25c, Bargain Price	19c
Games, Regular 75c, Bargain Price	59c
Games, Regular 50c, Bargain Price	39c
Games, Regular 25c, Bargain Price	19c
Flinch, Regular 65c, Bargain Price	49c
Playing Cards, Regular 35c, Bargain Price	29c
Playing Cards, Regular 75c, Bargain Price	63c
Playing Cards in Case, Regular \$1, Bargain Price	83c

Hyacinth Bulbs to Close at 50c doz.  
Tulip Bulbs to Close at 25c doz.

## PERLEY'S NOVELTY STORE

Main St. BARTON, VT.

We Wish You A Happy New Year

and thank all our patrons for their generous patronage through our Christmas Sale. You have noted the low prices we have been giving you in order to reduce our stock. It will pay you to keep an eye on this space as we shall continue to interest you along the same line.

This week we shall make a special display of Stationery. Prices are way down.

As a New Year approaches we are resolved more than ever to make this year a banner year in our service to you, and more than ever show our appreciation of your patronage.

Very truly,

## Lang's Jewelry Store

Barton, Vermont

We Have On Hand One Black Fur Sleigh Robe which has been used a very little. A real bargain at \$18

Horse Blankets for Street and Stable. All sizes and prices.

Clarks Sleigh Heaters and Heater Brick.

Team Bells, Halters, Harness Snaps, Etc.

Cattle Cards, Curry Combs and Brushes.

Flecks Stock Food and Remedies.

## Barton Hardware Corporation

Successor to H. T. Seaver  
Barton, Vermont

WE want to thank our customers for their kind patronage through the Christmas season; although our room was small and crowded, everybody was good-natured and we got along O. K.

We still have a very good assortment to pick from for your New Year's Gifts, also prepared to furnish you with high-grade Groceries, Fresh Beef and Pork, Smoked Meats, Leaf Meats, Sausage, Frankfurts, etc., and still have a few tubs of that compound left, at—

Best Dairy and Creamery Butter 55c

## At Berry's Cut Price Store

Nelson Block

Barton, Vt.

THE COUNTY PAPERS of which this is a Unit have a circulation of nearly 6000. Put your message into 6000 homes by advertising in the entire list.

### IRASBURG

E. F. Wells lost a valuable cow on Sunday.

Gustavus Burdick of Newport spent Sunday with his family here.

Hazen, little son of Mr. and Mrs. Floyd Kennison, is quite ill.

A son was born to Mr. and Mrs. Marshall Freehart December 26.

Walter Metcalf is home from Worcester, Mass., for the holidays.

Charles Boright is home from Derby academy for the holiday vacation.

Harlan Sears was home from Springfield, Mass., for the holidays.

Nelson Baldwin of Lanesboro spent Christmas with his son, R. N. Baldwin.

James Hamilton and family spent Sunday with their daughter in Hardwick.

Mrs. Allen Gaynor of Providence, R. I., visited friends in town last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Wells spent Christmas with her parents in Springfield.

Melvin Kelley of North Troy was the guest of friends in town for the week-end.

Mrs. Lou Healey of Orleans spent Sunday and Monday with her children here.

Misses Isabel, Nellie and Marion Clark of Glover spent Christmas with their grandmother, Mrs. Herbert Fay.

Miss Emma Chamberlain of Derby has come to board with Mr. and Mrs. Curtis Healey.

Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Colton spent Christmas at the home of his brother, John, in Orleans.

B. A. Ward, M. S., is spending his vacation with his parents at the parsonage until January 3d.

Mrs. Bert Kennison, who has been confined to her bed for many weeks, is very low at this writing.

From December 1st to December 25th Mr. Ward had the good fortune to have 331 eggs laid by his flock of hens.

Bernard Ryan of Barton was a guest at the home of Mr. and Mrs. E. O. Wells over the week-end and Christmas.

Mr. and Mrs. Wallace Smith and daughter, Vera, of Barton were guests of Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Hannant over Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. N. D. Collins entertained his parents and sister, Mrs. Delbert Macie and family of Orleans at Christmas dinner.

Mrs. Fred Lathrop of Newport spent Christmas with her mother, Mrs. Estella Drew, at the home of her sister, Mrs. Frank Willey.

George Myers has moved his family from Orleans to the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. R. N. Baldwin, and left for Connecticut where he has a position.

Misses Constance and Elsie Ward of Montreal, P. Q., were with their parents, Rev. and Mrs. A. J. Ward, for the holiday, returning Tuesday night.

Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Hannant and Mr. and Mrs. Wallace Smith of Barton, Bradley Sanborn and son spent Christmas with their sister, Mrs. Orin Niles, in Newport Center.

R. N. Baldwin, who has been traveling salesman for the St. Johns-

bury Grocery Co., the past fifteen years, has resigned his position and accepted a position with A. H. Swett of Orleans for Dunham Bros. of Brattleboro.

Mr. and Mrs. John Lavaggi of Orleans spent Christmas with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. George Messier, was one at the home of Mr. and Mrs. F. H. Metcalf when 22 relatives and friends sat down to a sumptuous dinner. This was followed by a tree containing 398 gifts.

Ellery Mason met with a painful accident on Christmas day while visiting at the home of his brother-in-law, Mr. Potter, on Lowell mountain. They were examining a new revolver, which the latter had recently purchased when it was accidentally discharged, the bullet lodging in Mr. Mason's ankle.

The Willing Workers will give an entertainment in the town hall on Friday evening of this week consisting of piano and vocal solos and a play in two acts entitled "The Old Country Aunt's Visit to the City." Bernard Ward will take part in the program. All are most cordially invited to attend. Admission 15 cents and 20 cents. Every lady is requested to bring a box with lunch for two or pay a fine. Come out and enjoy a good time. The entertainment will be followed by a promenade.

METHODIST CHURCH NOTES  
Rev. A. J. Ward, Pastor

The services of Sunday morning and evening were of unusual interest. The sermons by the pastor were appropriate to the day and a special Christmas exercises, the former being presented with an envelope containing a substantial sum of money and the latter with a pair of blankets. At the Sunday morning service Mr. Ward expressed his appreciation of the gifts.

Rev. and Mrs. A. J. Ward were the guests of Rev. and Mrs. Newton in Albany at dinner Wednesday, the 57th anniversary of Mr. Ward's birthday.

Some of the village residents made good use of the holiday by cutting down dead trees around the common. Keep up the good work.

The Christmas tree exercises in the town hall on Saturday evening were of a very enjoyable character. A large company was present and the trees were loaded with useful and pretty gifts. A special feature was a pageant representing the birth of Christ. The following were the characters: Joseph, Douglas Ward; Mary, Pauline Sears; inn keeper, Rudolph Freehart; Wise Men, James Knapp, Clara Phillips, Stanley Conkey, shepherds, George Boright, Robert Berkewitz, Paul Berkewitz, Paul Labounty; angels, Ruth Templeton, Arlene Chamberlain, Dale Wells, Mildred Buzzell, Blanche Taylor, Hazel Bullis.

ANNUAL MEETING  
Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of Barton Hotel Corporation will be held at Barton Hotel, Barton, Vt., Tuesday, January 9th, 1923, at 2 o'clock P. M. to hear the reports of the officers of the corporation, to choose a board of directors for the ensuing year, and to transact any other business that may legally come before them.

F. W. Cutting, Clerk.  
Barton, Vt., December 26, 1922.

ANNUAL MEETING  
ORLEANS COUNTY FAIR  
The stockholders of the Orleans County Fair are hereby notified that the annual meeting of the above named company will be held at Hotel Barton, in Barton, Tuesday, January 2d, 1923, at 1:30 o'clock.

H. R. Barron, Secretary.

GEM THEATRE  
THURSDAY, DECEMBER 28  
ETHEL CLAYTON in BEYOND EDDIE POLO in THE VERDICT  
A 2-reel Western Feature  
Orleans Opera House Friday  
SATURDAY, DECEMBER 30  
ALICE LAKE in WOMAN HATE  
A Metro Feature  
SPEED 'EM UP—Comedy  
Orleans Opera House Saturday  
VIOLA DANA in GLASS HOUSES  
A Metro Production  
GAY DE-VEIVER—Comedy  
TUESDAY, JANUARY 2  
A Paramount Feature  
JUST AROUND THE CORNER  
Another soul-stirring picture story by Fanny Hurst, the woman who wrote "Humoresque."  
NEWS REEL  
No show at Orleans Wednesday.

## HOW THE WORLD FARED IN 1922

Prosperity, Discontent and Two Big Strikes Among Notable Developments in America.

### REVERSE FOR REPUBLICANS

Europe Still in Economic and Financial Turmoil—Downfall of Lloyd George—Turks Defeat Greeks and Recover Lost Territory—Fascist Gain Control of Italy.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD

Momentous events and developments marked the year 1922, both at home and abroad. In America these included the great strikes of coal miners and railroad shopmen; the passage by congress of a new tariff bill, and the general defeat of the Republican party in the November elections. Among the most noteworthy events elsewhere were the establishment of the Irish Free State; the election of a new pope; the rout of the Greeks in Asia Minor and the regeneration of the Turkish state, followed by the Near East peace conference at Lausanne; the downfall of Prime Minister Lloyd George, and the triumph of the Fascists in Italy.

Although the people of the United States enjoyed a fair amount of prosperity throughout the year, they were disappointed and dissatisfied, and showed it when they went to the polls in November. Seemingly they did not like the new tariff law, and the big strikes and the matter of prohibition enforcement also had their effect. Economic and financial conditions in some of the European countries showed little or no improvement, due in part to the continued state of the settlement concerning the German reparations and to the renewed turmoil in the Near East. Other countries, notably Italy and Czechoslovakia, moved definitely toward stabilization and prosperity. Communism and socialism suffered a tremendous setback in Italy when the Fascists rebelled against those doctrines and took over the control of the government.

As in 1921, December was marked by an international conference in Washington, for President Harding had invited the Central American republics to send delegates to the conference. The conference was held on December 4.

### INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

January found the great powers still engaged in formulating treaties and agreements in the Washington conference on armaments and Pacific ocean problems, and on February 1 the delegates, in plenary session, adopted the five-power naval limitation treaty with an agreement on Pacific fortifications; passed resolutions declaring the open door in China, and approved a treaty for the restriction of the use of poison gas and submarines in warfare. At the same time, Mr. Bailew announced that Great Britain would restore Weihaiwei to China. Three days later the conference approved a number of treaties designed to restore to China some of her lost liberties and passed a resolution for the creation of an international commission to revise the rules of warfare. On February 6 the delegates signed all the treaties and the conference adjourned sine die, and in four days President Harding submitted the treaties to the senate.

By the end of March the senate had ratified all these treaties, as well as one with Japan, by which the troublesome question of American rights on the island of Yap was settled. Great Britain and Japan also, in the course of time, ratified the conference pacts, and like the United States, took steps toward putting into effect the terms of the treaty on naval limitation. But France, more interested in her own troubles connected with the German reparations and with the developments in the Near East, delayed action, and the conference adjourned sine die, and in four days President Harding submitted the treaties to the senate.

By the end of March the senate had ratified all these treaties, as well as one with Japan, by which the troublesome question of American rights on the island of Yap was settled. Great Britain and Japan also, in the course of time, ratified the conference pacts, and like the United States, took steps toward putting into effect the terms of the treaty on naval limitation. But France, more interested in her own troubles connected with the German reparations and with the developments in the Near East, delayed action, and the conference adjourned sine die, and in four days President Harding submitted the treaties to the senate.

### FOREIGN AFFAIRS

With Michael Collins as its head, the provisional government of the Irish Free State was established in January, after Dail Eireann had accepted the treaty with England and De Valera had refused to accede. Immediately the republicans, now rebels, started a warfare that lasted throughout the year and was marked by numerous assassinations and other outrages. The Free State forces gradually gained possession of most of the territory where the rebels were strong and the fighting degenerated into hushwhack. On August 22 President Collins was killed in an ambush and William Cosgrave was elected to succeed him. He offered amnesty to the rebels, but they decided to "fight to the death." Erskine Childers, chief aid of De Valera, was captured and executed, as were other republican leaders. The Irish Free State formally came into being on December 6, with Timothy Healy as governor general.

Prime Minister Lloyd George held power through all the vicissitudes of the year until October 19. On that day the conservatives in parliament decided to abandon the coalition and act in future as a separate party. The premier was thus deprived of his majority and promptly resigned, with his cabinet. A Bonar Law, chosen leader of the conservatives, succeeded him, formed a new ministry and called an election for November 15. At the polls he won control of parliament. The laborites made great gains and became the "opposition party." Under the leadership of Benito Mussolini, the Fascists of Italy, organized primarily to protect the country against the communists, fought a long and successful battle. Gaining steadily in strength, notably by the accep-

tingling herself in alliances, but nothing definite was suggested and Europe was skeptical.

On April 10 an economic and financial conference, called by the allied supreme council, opened in Genoa. Germany and Russia were invited to participate, under certain restrictions, but soon after the sessions began the delegates of those two nations concluded a treaty cancelling their war debts and the treaty of Brest-Litovsk and establishing full diplomatic relations. Surprised and angered, the great powers, despite the protests of the neutrals, barred the Germans from further participation in the discussion of Russian affairs, which was the most important subject before the conference then. The allied nations offered to give financial aid to Russia under certain conditions, but Belgium refused to agree to this and a day or two later the French withdrew their assent, charging that Lloyd George was practicing trickery to gain control of the Russian oil fields. Meanwhile the soviet delegates were making such excessive demands that the uselessness of further negotiations became evident and the conference adjourned after adopting an eight months' truce with Russia.

Mustapha Kemal Pasha and the Turkish nationalists, who had disavowed all the doings of the Turkish government at Constantinople, spent the summer in secretly preparing for a great offensive against the Greeks in Anatolia. They opened the attack on August 23 and took the enemy completely by surprise. Within one week the Greek armies had been routed and driven back to Smyrna and other coast positions and Athens was asking for an armistice and agreeing to get out of Asia Minor. Kemal occupied Smyrna on September 9 and five days later a large part of the city was destroyed by flames. At first the Turkish troops were blamed for this, but later developments indicated the conflagration was started by the fleeing Greeks and by looters. Great Britain, which had been sponsor for the Greek venture in Asia Minor, was alarmed by the expressed intention of the nationalists to take possession of Constantinople and the rest of the old Turkish empire, and she called on her dominions and France, Italy, Serbia, Rumania and Greece to join her in the defense of the Dardanelles. France, which had been giving aid and comfort to the Turks, and Italy objected to military operations against the Kemalists, and some of the British dominions were noticeably cool. However, Britain hurried reinforcements to her land and naval forces in the Near East and let the Turk and the world know that she would act alone if necessary. The allies on September 23 invited the nationalists to a peace conference, agreeing to return to them Constantinople, Adrianople and eastern Thrace in return for the guaranteed freedom of the straits. Kemal insisted that Russia must be included, and the allies agreed that the soviet government should participate in settlement of the question of the Dardanelles. After several trying days, when war seemed almost unavoidable, the allies and nationalists met at Mudania on October 3 to arrange an armistice. A week later a protocol was signed providing for the evacuation of eastern Thrace by Greece within 15 days and its delivery to Turkey within 45 days, and, yielding to the Kemalists the civil control of Constantinople pending a peace conference. This conference opened in Lausanne, Switzerland, November 20, with the prospect of being long in session. The United States declined full participation, but sent Ambassador Child, Minister Grew and Admiral Bristol to guard the interests of America and Americans, these being especially in connection with the oil fields of Mosul. The conference had to deal with the frontiers of the Turkish state, both in Europe and in Mesopotamia, where the oil fields are located, and with the control of the straits and the safeguarding of the Christian minorities in Turkey. By the middle of December the conference were well on the way to agreement, Turkey had promised to join the League of Nations as peace was signed, and the treaty was in process of being drafted.

On May 15 the conference to settle the old Tacna-Arica dispute between Chile and Peru opened in Washington, and in due time came to a successful conclusion, adopting a compromise plan suggested by Secretary Hughes. Colombia and Venezuela settled their boundary dispute on April 9. Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania and Albania were recognized by the United States as sovereign states on July 27.

### DOMESTIC AFFAIRS

As has been said above, the people of the United States, despite the fact that they were relatively prosperous, were not contented. Taxes, rentals and the prices of the necessities of life remained too high, and the farmer especially complained because he did not receive enough for the products of his soil. As usual, the unrest expressed itself at the polls. What many considered the conservatism of the Harding administration was blamed, with or without reason. As the primary elections in various states came along, the voters saw and seized their chance, and frequently the more conservative candidates were beaten by so-called progressives. Albert J. Beveridge defeated Senator New in Indiana; Lynn J. Frazier defeated Senator McCumber in North Dakota; Senators Johnson of California and La Follette of Wisconsin were triumphantly renominated—and there were many other such instances. It was generally predicted that the Democrats would win big victories in the election on November 7, and the results justified the forecast. In both house and senate the Republican majority was tremendously reduced. Such well known figures as DuPont, Kellogg, Townsend, Calder, Pomerene and Poindeexter were retired. A feature of the election was the immense majority rolled up for Al Smith, Democratic candidate for the governorship of New York.

Efforts to enforce the prohibition law and violations of it absorbed a vast amount of time and money, and it may be the difficulties encountered by the government in this strengthened the cause of the organizations formed to bring about the "liberalization" of the enforcement act so as to permit the manufacture and use of beers and light wines, and ultimately the repeal of the Eighteenth amendment itself. On October 6 Attorney General Clegg ruled liquor off all American ships throughout the world and declared foreign ships could not enter American ports if they carried liquor, sealed or unsealed. Great commotion ensued, but the ruling was upheld by Federal Judge Hand in New York. The cases initiated in behalf of various steamship companies were carried to higher courts, and enforcement of the ruling against foreign vessels was temporarily held up.

The Supreme court on February 27 ruled that the woman's suffrage amendment to the Constitution was constitutional, and on May 1 it upheld the packers' control act. June 5 it handed down an important opinion to the effect that labor organizations can be sued for violations of the Sherman anti-trust law. By a decision announced on November 13 Japanese are not eligible to naturalization. Associate Justice John A. Clarke resigned September 4, to devote himself to promotion of United States membership in the League of Nations, and former Senator George H. Sutherland of Utah was appointed to succeed him. On October 24 Associate Justice Day also resigned, having been made umpire on the American-German claims commission. President Harding selected Pierce Butler, an eminent lawyer of St. Paul, Minn., to fill the vacancy. Associate Justice Pitney resigned (Continued on Page Eight).

### Blind Buyers.

Who gets the most for his money? The man who buys blindly—or the fellow who reads advertising and discovers things he really wants and needs?